

**REMARKS**

Claims 11-18, 22-25, 28 and 29 are presently in the application. Claims 1-10, 19-21, 26 and 27 have been canceled.

Reconsideration of the rejection of claims 11, 13, 15, 17, 18 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by Zwick (US 4,826,081) is respectfully requested.

Independent claim 11 is directed to an injector for a fuel injection system for internal combustion engines, comprising **a high-pressure connection (3) having a bore (5) therein**, wherein the high-pressure connection (3) communicates hydraulically with an inflow conduit (13) via the bore (5), a conduit (15) to a system pressure supply branching off from the bore (5) of the high-pressure connection (3), and **a bush (9) with a longitudinal bore (11) disposed in the bore (5) of the high-pressure connection (3)**, the inflow conduit (13) being supplied with fuel from the high-pressure connection (3) through the longitudinal bore (11) of the bush (9), and **the fuel inflow to the conduit (15) to the system pressure supply being effected through an annular gap (19) formed between an outer circumferential surface of the bush (9) and the bore (5) of the high-pressure connection (3)**.

The rejection is accompanied by a copy of Fig. 1 of Zwick marked-up by the examiner. The examiner reads the high-pressure connection on fuel inlet line 14 and the claimed bore (5) on the annular cavity 34. Applicant's invention is very different from that disclosed by Zwick. For example, in the applicant's invention, the bore (5) is formed in the high-pressure connection and the bush (9) is disposed in the bore (5) within the high-pressure connection and the fuel inflow to the conduit (15) to the system pressure supply is effected

through an annular gap (19) formed between an outer circumferential surface of the bush (9) and the bore (5) of the high-pressure connection (3) . Claim 11 has been amended to emphasizing these differences.

There is simply no way that one can read amended claim 11 on that which is taught by Zwick. For example, in lines 44 and 45 of col. 4 of Zwick, it is clearly stated that “[f]uel inlet and outlet lines 14 and 16 are defined in the injector body and are connected through suitable fittings to fuel supply and drain conduits, not shown in the drawings.” In other words, Zwick does not even show a high-pressure connection, much less a high-pressure connection having a bore therein as required by claim 11.

Further, claim 11 requires a bush (9) disposed in the bore (5) within the high-pressure connection. Again, Zwick fails to show a high-pressure connection having a bore therein, much less a high-pressure connection having a bush disposed in the bore within the high-pressure connection as required by claim 11.

Still further, claim 11 requires that the fuel inflow to the conduit (15) to the system pressure supply be effected through an annular gap (19) formed between an outer circumferential surface of the bush (9) and the bore (5) of the high-pressure connection (3). Again, Zwick fails to show a high-pressure connection having a bore therein, much less a high-pressure connection having a bush disposed in the bore within the high-pressure connection with the fuel inflow to the conduit to the system pressure supply effected through an annular gap formed between an outer circumferential surface of the bush and the bore of the high-pressure connection as required by claim 11. In fact, there is no disclosure in Zwick

that the injector disclosed therein has a system pressure. As explained in applicant's specification at para. [0003], not all types of injectors need a system pressure to operate properly.

To support a rejection of a claim under 35 U.S.C. 102(b), it must be shown that each element of the claim is found, either expressly described or under principles of inherency, in a single prior art reference. See Kalman v. Kimberly-Clark Corp., 713 F.2d 760, 772, 218 USPQ 781, 789 (Fed. Cir. 1983), cert. denied, 465 U.S. 1026 (1984).

Zwick fails to teach an injector for a fuel injection system for internal combustion engines of the type recited in claim 11 in which: (1) the high-pressure connection has a bore therein; (2) a bush having a longitudinal bore is disposed in the bore of the high-pressure connection; and (3) the fuel inflow to the conduit to the system pressure supply is effected through an annular gap formed between an outer circumferential surface of the bush and the bore of the high-pressure connection. Accordingly, claim 11 and the claims dependent on claim 11 are not anticipated by Zwick.

Reconsideration of the rejections of claims 12, 14, 16 and 24-27 under 35 USC 103(a) as unpatentable over Zwick, claims 22 and 23 under 35 USC 103(a) as unpatentable over Zwick in view of Hickey et al (US 6,029,902) and claims 28 and 29 under 35 USC 103(a) as unpatentable over Zwick in view of Igashira et al (US 4,728,074) is also respectfully requested.

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To establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. In re Royka, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974).

All of these claims are dependent on claim 11 and, thus, include all of the language found in claim 11. None of Zwick, Hickey et al and Igashira et al teaches or suggests an injector for a fuel injection system for internal combustion engines of the type recited in claim 11 in which: (1) the high-pressure connection has a bore therein; (2) a bush having a longitudinal bore is disposed in the bore of the high-pressure connection; and (3) the fuel inflow to the conduit to the system pressure supply is effected through an annular gap formed between an outer circumferential surface of the bush and the bore of the high-pressure connection. Accordingly, claims 12-18, 22-25, 28 and 29, dependent on claim 11, are not rendered obvious by the combined teachings of Zwick, Hickey et al and Igashira et al.

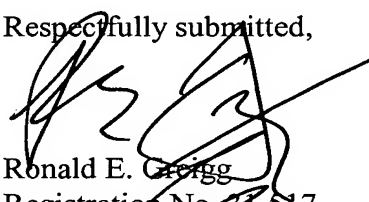
Entry of the amendment and allowance of the claims is respectfully requested.

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Respectfully submitted,



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